

# A BOOMERANG

## CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE ON THE FISHERIES TREATY.

Generally Believed That It Was a Bid for the Irish Vote.

He Asked for Powers he Already Possesses Under the Law.

And His Message Was Entirely Unnecessary.

He Simply Wanted to Recover Some Lost Ground.

AND RESORTED TO A GAME OF JINGO AND BLUFF.

By Swaying Over to the Republican Position in the Matter.

Hoping to Divert Attention from the Tariff Issue.

No Foundation for the War Scare That is Being Worked.

By Some Democratic Papers.

How the Message Was Received in Various Sections.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—Immediately after the reading of the President's message from the President on the subject of the rejection of the fisheries treaty was laid before the Senate, and was read in full by the clerk.

The reading was listened to by the Senators of both sides with close attention. When it came to a close, Mr. Sherman moved to print and refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Edmunds made a brief speech as follows:

I must confess my astonishment at such a course on the part of the President. I must express my surprise and regret, not (using the language of the message) the regret of a partisan, but the regret of a citizen, that for more than a year, with the means in his hands, he has failed to take a step, and now sends us a message asking that additional powers be given him, as he supposes, a broader field of relation and covering other topics, to be given him, and I am sure, as the principle that he has already acted upon, that, until these powers are given him, he will do nothing at all.

When the Canadian authorities denied to American fishermen the right to tranship their fish from Halifax to Boston or New York, the President was justified in denying, and it was his duty to deny, Canada fish transportation across our country, or any other Canadian goods, just as far and as fast as he could, and in a manner that would be a just and adequate redress for the wrong committed to us. It was within the competency, and it was the duty of the President to inform the British Government that we regarded that article of the treaty as no longer in force on the one side and not the other side at the same time, and it is that which previous Presidents and Secretaries of State have done to the honor and benefit of the American name and American interests.

Alas, Mr. President, I think it is an infinite pity that in so simple a case an adequate and full statute, the force or weakness of which, if it has any weakness, has never been tested by the first step, should remain untried and in a state of "provisional suspension," until the President can see whether Congress will not put more ammunition into his hands before he fires the first gun.

Mr. Morgan, after criticizing Mr. Edmunds for moving an adjournment for today when the message was presented to the Senate, said:

It now turns out, as the evidence clearly established, that the purpose of this opposition to the President in respect of his dealing with the fisheries, had not been to get the government or the people into better shape, but to entrap the Executive and put him into a strait jacket; to put him where he would be unable to do his duty as President of the United States, represented in this chamber by the majority, and where he should have no option to do anything else than what they required him to do.

They had even directed the President to do something that he dared to disobey their commands and to contravert their will. He (Morgan) had not been for retaliation for the purpose of

DESTROYING CANADA, much less for the purpose of injuring the people of the United States. He had been for putting it into the power of the President to retaliate and thereby convince Great Britain and Canada that the United States had power enough to remedy any wrong they might do, and that the United States meant to execute its purpose unless they came to some reasonable and honorable agreement with it. If any Senator had proposed to do something else, let him avow it. If any Senator thought that it was the duty of the President to retaliate for injuries and wrongs that had been done to the United States previous to that time, let him avow it.

EDMUNDS SPEAKS AGAIN.

Mr. Edmunds said that lest by his silence he might be taken to concede to that gentleman had said, he would state that he was very far from avowing that the President, under the law, was to proceed to obtain redress for what had occurred recently, for the law, unless it had been so provided that the statute itself provided that the occasion for the President's action should be something that should have been laterally occurred.

The Senate was looking chiefly to the future and not to the past, and he said that he was a lawyer for a treaty and that was all it was.

He thought that it would be difficult for anybody to read the report upon the bill and not understand that the cases could be made to some extent by legislation, as all the relations of the United States with Canada, except for two short intervals, had been carried on by what was called retaliation, until the reciprocal relations adjusted them.

Mr. Morgan said that the Senator from Vermont had drawn the law, and he had known of cases then recently occurring that violated the treaty of

1818, he ought to have put them in and made them the basis of the legislation. Why had he not said to the President, "These cases have occurred and this treaty has been violated, and Congress declares in a bill that retaliation shall take place; that negotiations have been made, but that is not a subject of negotiation?"

Mr. Hale characterized the President's message as

A DESPERATE EXPEDIENT to recover lost ground, and a confession that the attitude taken by him and his administration as to the treaty, was an attitude that had no accent or force in it.

Nothing had shown the wisdom and patriotism of the course taken by Republican Senators in rejecting the treaty, as Mr. Sherman's confession that the message of the President gave him more pleasure than he usually derived from messages coming from that high authority, but, he thought it was for all, Mr. Sherman's confession that the President had based his treaty upon the principles laid down in his messages about treaty, had been no difficulty about the treaty, and it

WOULD HAVE BEEN SATISFIED by a unanimous vote. Mr. Sherman proceeded to speak of the discriminating tolls on the Canadian canals, and said that they ought to be insisted upon.

The matter of sending goods through Canada to Portland was a matter of importance and beneficial to the people of both countries, and if conducted fairly and properly there could be no complaint about it. If we deal with them on the principles of justice and right, we will win their favor, rather than provoke their opposition. I believe that the result of such a mode of dealing with them would be the union of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that that would be the best result that could be achieved.

Mr. Sherman took the floor and the matter went over without action, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—A call of the Committee of the Whole having failed to disclose the presence of a quorum it was followed by a call of the House. This showed but 158 members in attendance, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest and bring in the absentees.

Meanwhile a resolution was passed during the printing of 15,000 copies of the President's message on the fishery treaty.

The House, without a quorum, took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

IT WILL FALL FLAT.

The President's Great Coup d'Etat—A Political Move to Catch Votes and Inconspicuously to Show How He Was Forced by a Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—"Consistency, thou art a jewel." Nobody who listened to the message without knowing would dream that it had been prepared by the same hand that penned the message to the Senate last spring to accompany the Bayard fisheries treaty, or by the authority that consented to that treaty. In truth, there is not a line in it that is in harmony with any other message that has come from the Executive Mansion or the State Department in the last two years.

CLEVELAND'S CIRCUMSPECTION.

Why this sudden, complete and surprising somersault? Why is it that the President is at all once so solicitous to preserve the rights of American fishermen to tranship their cargoes in bond from Canadian ports to the United States that he makes it the principal point of a solemn message to Congress to rescind the treaty of 1818, the most severe mode of retaliation upon Canadian trade that he can conceive of?

Because the Canadian Government persists in denying the American fishermen a right to which they are undoubtedly entitled, but which is of no value, the President proposes that he be allowed to place a substantial embargo upon the entire trade of Canada for several months in every year. Is this the same President who, in a formal message to Congress, last June, declared that he would consent to the surrender by treaty of the hereditary rights of American fishermen, some of which have never before been called in question, and to agree that the plain sense of the treaty was that the United States should not make any provision and void. Surely no acrobatic performance of Barnum's professionals ever equaled this.

His POWER ALREADY EXISTS.

A long and labored argument appears in the message to prove that the right of the United States to deny Canada the right to tranship goods across our territory in bond is not blocked by any provision of the treaty of Washington now in force. No one has ever questioned this, and if the President's argument on this point is sound, as it probably is, he need not need any legislation by Congress to authorize him to do what he contemplates. Doesn't the President know this? Doesn't Secretary Bayard understand this?

Or is this part of the message a disguise to make cheap political capital in a campaign that is drifting away from him and his party, and to divert public opinion from the real issue of the struggle, the tariff, while he slips out his long delayed letter of acceptance, with perhaps another somersault to make a mate for the one turned out yesterday.

FORESTALLED BY A REPUBLICAN.

There is another feature of the message which has no reference to the fisheries dispute—the proposition to retaliate upon Canada for her unjust discrimination against American vessels passing through her canals. Such a policy as he outlines out to be, and probably is, universally approved, but the President has no patience right upon it. More than a month ago Representative Dingley, of Maine, a Republican, introduced a bill in the House to effect this very thing. It was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and it has not that committee reported upon it?

The whole movement is merely the inflation of a great bladder, to get the wind into which Mr. Cleveland stood on his head, and which will collapse when the first pin is thrust into it. It will not deceive the fishermen of Maine, and it will not gain one vote from them in the election next month. It will not turn the attention of anybody from the tariff issue or secure an Irish-American vote. It is a weak piece of demagoguery. It will be received as such and that will be the end of it.

A POLITICAL DOG.

Only This and Nothing More—The Message Unnecessary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24.—The message of the President asking for authority to declare further retaliation measures than those given him by the act of March 31, 1887, against Canada in the matter of transporting goods in hand to and from Canadian ports, and in the transportation of Canadian goods on American canals, created a sensation at the Capitol.

There was a general expression of Republican opinion that the President already had all the authority he needed to declare retaliatory measures against Can-

ada in the act passed by last Congress, but certain Democrats denied this, saying that the law gave him authority in certain contingencies, such as continued outrages on American vessels, but it did not give him the power he now asked to prohibit the transportation of Canadian goods in bond through the United States, nor to charge tolls on American canals similar to those charged Americans on the Welland Canal.

The paper is regarded as a political document pure and simple. It is a bold effort to regain the prestige lost by Democrats in the New England and Northwestern States, and to divert the attention of the people at large from the discouraging features of Mills' free trade bill.

THE NEWS IN MONTREAL.

Causes Great Excitement—A Railroad Official's Opinion.

MONTREAL, August 23.—The news of President Cleveland's message to Congress asking power to enforce retaliation against Canada caused intense excitement in this city. That a severe blow will be struck at the prosperity of the Dominion if Congress sanctions this policy of non-intercourse is admitted by all. Politicians give it as their opinion that all Canada could do was to assume the defensive, pursue her own policy if nothing had happened and await the time when the American people, particularly those of the Northwestern States, should grow weary of the confinement of their natural trade, which, it is predicted, would be but a very few months.

A high official of the Grand Trunk Company expressed the opinion that in the event of non-intercourse it would be very serious to the Grand Trunk railroad, and also the Canadian Southern and Michigan Central, which run through portions of Ontario. He regarded it simply a stroke policy on the part of the President to injure the Republicans in Minnesota and Maine, where the effect of a non-intercourse law would be especially experienced. Hugh McLennan, a leading grain exporter of the port, said that free canals were the only remedy. If the United States were to put heavy tolls on vessels passing through Canada and Maine, where the effect of a non-intercourse law would be especially experienced. Hugh McLennan, a leading grain exporter of the port, said that free canals were the only remedy. If the United States were to put heavy tolls on vessels passing through Canada and Maine, where the effect of a non-intercourse law would be especially experienced. 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